

# ALLIES INVADE THREE CITIES

German Towns Occupied by  
Troops to Enforce Indemnity  
Demands.

(Continued from First Page.)

was completed in about two hours. Big crowds gathered in the streets and watched soldiers planting batteries of mitrailleuses to sweep all the important squares. The bridges were put under heavy guards.

The advancing French troops were supported by light artillery and rapid fire guns and were accompanied by two squadrons of airmen. On account of the absence of German troops from the neutral zone, no opposition was encountered, although there was some sniping. Belgian troops were the first to move into Düsseldorf. A detachment of Belgians armed with mitrailleuses occupied the center of the Düsseldorf bridge spanning the Rhine and stopped all traffic.

A detachment of French cavalry reached Bendorf, four miles above Coblenz, on the right bank of the Rhine, last night and demanded quarters for 600 troops. The Germans prepared barracks to accommodate a squadron.

## SIMONS, LEAVING LONDON, STILL HOPES FOR BEST

LONDON, March 8.—The German delegates to the indemnity conference, headed by Dr. Walter Simons, the foreign minister, left for home this afternoon.

All were in civilian dress, even Gen. von Seeckt, who had appeared at yesterday's sessions in full dress uniform with a long sword at his belt.

There was much hat lifting and bowing on the platform of Victoria station while the Germans were waiting for their train.

Dr. Simons said he thought that he would be back in London in a few weeks, as he was confident the conference would be reopened.

On the same train with the Germans were a number of Belgian army officers who had been recalled from leave of absence owing to the allies' decision to advance on the Rhine.

"I will report to my government and it may prove that the London conference was not wholly barren of results," declared Dr. Simons today.

"We are all leaving, and it is true that any of the German experts will remain behind," said Herr Dreschler, chief secretary to the German delegation.

"But while no experts will remain behind, we expect that the penalties will be reopened within a few weeks. The penalties will force a reopening of the negotiations and the penalties get nothing material for the Allies."

"We came to London with the best intentions," Dr. Simons said, "but as near as possible the Paris proposals, and at the same time we considered France's immediate financial needs and her reconstruction problem, but we were turned down, and the Allies refused absolutely to have any discussion."

"I asked the Allies for a week's delay to consider new proposals, but Premier Lloyd George refused. I do not understand his reason, because immediate imposition of the Allied penalties will spread disquietude throughout the world. The imposition of the sanctions places Allied action outside of international law."

"Germany desires an expert investigation into her resources to show what she actually can pay. I can see no hope that the negotiations will be resumed."

Herr Dreschler said that he believed one effect of the Allies' move

MARSHALL FOCH heads the Supreme Military Council which is directing the invasion of Germany. General Weygand, French chief of staff, was unknown outside of French military circles before he emerged during the late war as General Foch's right-hand man. Sir Henry H. Wilson is the British chief of staff.



would be a German victory in the plebiscite in Upper Silesia.

The Germans arrived at Victoria station at 4 p. m. A large crowd watched them en train. The last words of the Germans were expressed fears that the Allied advance will result in a Communist uprising in the Ruhr district.

Herr Stahmer, the German ambassador, will leave for Berlin tonight. Members of the embassy staff protested against the Allies' indemnity penalties and the advance of the Allied troops on the Rhine.

The cabinet has decided to postpone a definite verdict on the new situation which has arisen over indemnity until the foreign minister, Walter Simons arrives from London and reports.

## GERMAN PAPERS BITTER OVER ALLIES' PENALTIES

BERLIN, March 8.—German newspapers today printed bitter protests against the Allies' indemnity penalties and the advance of the Allied troops on the Rhine.

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## BRITISH PRESS LINES UP BACK OF ALLIED PREMIERS

LONDON, March 8.—Practically all British newspapers today commented favorably upon the decision of the allies to give Germany sterner treatment. However, all were not united in a belief that the results from the allied advance on the Rhine will prove satisfactory.

The Daily Herald, organ of the Labor party, describes "Great Britain's surrender to the French, which will lead to a crisis from which new revolution will arise."

The Daily News called it "a triumph for the French policy of revenge."

This newspaper added: "The Daily Express praises the unanimity of decision among the allies, but acknowledges that it has misgivings about the future, now that the allied troops have advanced."

"The point must be grasped that this was not solely a disagreement about money," said the Chronicle. "It was an attempt to undo all the chief points of the allied victory."

"We thank Dr. Simons heartily for the service he has rendered to the allies," said the Morning Post. "We hope there will be no more halting and that the future will see only one policy instead of two. Germany will bluster, but she will not fight."

"The allies whittled down their indemnity demands continuously," said the Daily Mail. "They cannot afford to be weakly lenient to defaulters any longer."

"This will teach the Germans that they must keep their word and persuade convince them of the merits of an honest policy," was the comment of the Times.

"We hope that the Germans will now see and realize their mistake," declared the Daily Mirror.

"The allied sanctions (penalties) are equivalent to a re-declaration of war," said the Lokal Anzeiger. "We can congratulate America that she withdrew in time not to participate

## EBERT PLEADS THAT GERMANY BE CALM

BERLIN, March 8.—President Ebert, who appealed to the German nation to remain calm in the face of the Allied advance from the Rhine.

The following proclamation, signed by President Ebert and Chancellor Fehrenbach, was addressed to the people of Düsseldorf today:

Our opponents are occupying German soil. This is an overt breach of the treaty of Versailles. Violence may trample down justice. The German government will not rest until the foreign invader succumbs to our just position."

The German cabinet held a session at midnight. It was reported that Dr. Walter Simons, the foreign minister, was to be upheld entirely for his course at London in rejecting the Allied demand for 226,000,000 gold marks indemnity.

The president of the Düsseldorf municipal council issued a proclamation asking that order be maintained. There is a tense undercurrent of feeling, however.

## CLANCY'S BROTHER VOWS VENGEANCE

Driven From Ireland Five Years Ago, Will Go Back to Seek Revenge.

NEW YORK, March 8.—When the news was reached here yesterday of the slaying of Lord Mayor Clancy, of Limerick, the lord mayor's brother, Egan Clancy, solemnly swore to avenge his death.

Ever though he was forced to flee here from Ireland five years ago because of his Sinn Fein activities, Clancy said he would return as soon as possible for vengeance. No tears dimmed his eyes as he faced a group of friends in the headquarters of the Irish-American Labor League, at 262 West Twenty-third street, and said:

"George died the glorious death of a gallant Irishman—for the cause. Perhaps by this time my old father and my brothers—Jack, Joe, and Paddy—may have avenged George, but I feel that it is for me to do so, too. And so I must return."

"Immediately after the battle of Macroom, George was forced to flee to the mountains. He was pursued continually, but was able to keep away from the soldiers. Evidently he slipped into Limerick secretly to see his wife and was found at his home and killed."

While little has been known in this country of Lord Mayor Clancy, he was reputed to be one of the most intelligent men in Ireland and one of its greatest linguists. Born thirty-four years ago, he was graduated from the University of Dublin with the degrees of B. A. and M. A. in 1904, and until 1906 was professor of modern languages in the university. Later he perfected the school courses of instruction in Gaelic, a language which he mastered as a boy. He also spoke German, French, Spanish, Latin, and Greek as fluently as he did English.

From his father, John, now seventy-one, a Fenian, who fought at the battle of Keshmulla in 1867, he got the spirit which made him and the leaders in the Sinn Fein. In 1914 he led the expedition to Antwerp to get arms for the Volunteers in the south of Ireland. The following year he was made commander of the Limerick City Battalion of 1,500 soldiers of the Irish Republic.

Clancy was arrested many times, and once sentenced to the Dartmoor jail. He received three years in Belfast jail in 1917, but got out after serving three months. He served as president of the Limerick aldermen last year and January 31, 1920, while commander of the volunteers in the Curlew mountains was elected lord mayor.

His wife, who was Miss Mary Killen, is a champion rifle shot and a leader in the Women's Auxiliary of the Sinn Fein. Men called her as valiant as her husband as a fighter. They were married four years ago and have no children.

## ONLY SOCIALIST PAPER REBUKES FRENCH MOVE

PARIS, March 8.—The French Parliament and the country are both solidly behind the government in the present solemn hour," said the Petit Journal today in commenting upon the decision of the allies to advance into Germany.

"All French patriots will receive the news with a sigh of relief," declared La Victoire.

There was a dissenting note in the comment of the Socialist newspaper L'Humanite.

"This only proves that the capitalist regimes produce war," said the Socialist organ. "Hindenburg and Ludendorff will prove along with the allied marshals over the turn things have taken."

## FRENCH GENERAL HOLDS HISTORIC DUSSELDORF

DUSSELDORF, March 8.—Three thousand French, British, and Belgian troops held this ancient and historic German city this afternoon.

More troops are coming into Düsseldorf, although the population is calm and has shown no signs of hostility.

The first contingent of infantry marched in at 6 o'clock this morning and began taking up stations along strategic streets and upon the heights. There was no excitement. The populace looked to the streets, but the people only stood in silence while the troops filed by.

All the allied troops in the city are under the command of a French general.

## BELGIAN GRENADIERS OFF TO JOIN ALLIED FORCES

BRUSSELS, March 8.—A regiment of Belgian grenadiers left for the Rhine today to re-enforce the allied troops.

## REBELS TAKE ODESSA; SOVIET RUSHES TROOPS

LONDON, March 8.—"It is reported in Helmsford that anti-Bolshevik insurgents and striking workmen have seized Odesa," said a Central News dispatch from Helmsford this afternoon. The Moscow Soviet was reported to be sending troops to retake the city.

## "AMERICAN PRINCESS" UNDER KNIFE IN GREECE

ATHENS, March 8.—A successful operation was performed this morning upon Princess Anastasia, wife of Prince Christopher, who, before her marriage, was Mrs. William B. Leoda. The operation was conducted by Dr. Geroulanos, after consultation with Dr. Alden R. Hoover, an American physician.

It was announced that the princess was out of danger. She was without fever this afternoon and her pulse was 120.

# PRESS LIBERTY IS DEAL BLOW

Supreme Court Rules Burleson Right in Barring Berger's Newspaper.

By NORMAN HAPGOOD.

The Supreme Court of the United States has handed out a severe blow to freedom of the press. The case is the Milwaukee Leader against Burleson. It is one of the most important decisions ever rendered. It confirms the former Postmaster General's claim to complete censorship, apparently in peace as well as in war, and on all sorts of subjects. It hangs out most vehement dispiriting from Justices Holmes and Brandeis.

## A ROSE ON ANTIETAM DAY

These two justices have stood together asking agreement with us on liberty induced by the psychology of war. Justice Holmes today celebrates his eightieth birthday. Some of his most powerful opinions in defense of liberty have been delivered in the last few years. He fought in the civil war.

On the anniversary of the battle of Antietam, September 17, every year the Chief Justice presents him with a rose. In that battle Justice Holmes was wounded while facing the regiment in which Chief Justice White was serving in the Southern army.

The most reactionary opinions of the court are written by Justice McReynolds. When Justice Brandeis launched into his vigorous dissent, Justice McReynolds left the court and waited until Justice Brandeis finished. He has done the same thing before on dissents by Justice Brandeis.

Justice Holmes' opinion was a short but very feeling agreement with the longer opinion of Justice Brandeis. He frankly accused the majority of a "quibble."

"A QUIBBLE," SAYS HOLMES. Except by a quibble, he declared, the powers claimed for the Postmaster General could not be found in the statute. He said:

"The United States can give up the Postoffice whenever it sees fit, but as long as it continues to control it, it is essential to free speech that there be no arbitrary restrictions."

"The power claimed by the Postmaster General interferes with every sacred right. It is unjustified by the statute and it is a direct attack on the freedom which every citizen of the United States is entitled to."

Congress during the war refused to grant the powers here worked out by implication. The opinion thus vigorously condemned was delivered by Justice Clarke. He recited the Postmaster General's opinion that during the war "the enemy and the system of espionage and being subversive, the allies of being imperialistic."

"CONSTITUTION NOT A SCREEN." Justice Clarke did not go as far as the law, but he did lay down on giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and indicated that the Constitution was not intended to protect those who obstructed the war effort and failed to admire our institutions. To use his words:

"The Constitution was adopted to preserve our Government, not to destroy it. It was not intended to protect those who obstruct the war effort and failed to admire our institutions. To use his words:

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# Duke of Marlborough May Wed Beauty Who Made Thrones Shake

Consuelo's Hubby, Seeking Divorce, Reported in Love With Gladys Deacon.

NICE, March 8.—Following a conference between the Duke of Marlborough on one side and the duchess, who was Consuelo Vanderbilt, and Jacques Balsan, the French airman, on the other, society people here have been given to understand that both the duke and the duchess will take new mates as soon as the London courts shall make their decrees of divorce absolute.

Reports are that the duke will be the first to marry, taking for his bride Miss Gladys Deacon, well known in American and European society and sister of the Princess Radwill. As soon as possible after that union the duchess will become the bride of Balsan.

The tripartite conference here was for the purpose of arranging family business settlements.

Gladys Deacon is one of the most famous American beauties in Europe. She is a remarkably history, whose adventures would fill a dozen novels far more thrilling than those created by the imagination.

FATHER, KILLED CLUBMAN. Her father, Edward Parker Deacon, a scion of one of Boston's proudest families, shot and killed Emilie Abelle, a noted Parisian clubwoman, whom Deacon surprised in Mrs. Deacon's boudoir in Paris. The Deacon scandal and tragedy will long be remembered in European and American society.

Deacon was sentenced to a year's imprisonment, but was pardoned by President Carnot within a few months after he began his sentence.

Gladys Deacon, a brilliant and accomplished pianist, is a noted linguist. She has many beaux, and her name for the last decade has been coupled with that of various and numerous authors. Some ten years ago it was reported that she was to marry Prince Alfred Liechtenstein, heir-presumptive to the throne of his childless cousin, Prince John. Later she was engaged to a Lieutenant Olympe, in the English navy, but the wedding was postponed, and never came off.

At the height of her career, she captivated the crown prince of Germany, who gave her a ring and a diamond bracelet, and she was to marry him. He begged her to share his petty throne. She declined.

The Duke of Norfolk, premier duke of the peer of England, one of the greatest landowners, fell in love with the beauty with the tragic background. English girls by the dozen, of highest birth, had been thrown at the duke's head, but he would have none of them. King Edward took an interest in the affair and did many things to bring the affair to a successful close, but the capricious beauty refused the duke and the famous ancestral halls of the Norfolks.

BEST FRIEND OF CONSUELO. Consuelo, Duchess of Marlborough, whose husband Miss Deacon is to wed, was her closest friend and supporter during the English invasion, and at whose home she was an honored guest month after month. When various English women of high position tried to scrub the American girl, mainly because of her beauty, the slender young duchess went directly to King Edward, and suddenly royal favors were showered on the girl, and the women of title, including the Duchess of Westminster, were rebuked.

"Deacon's greatest moment in England, at the close of the season she went to Paris, and continued her conquests. Finally her engagement to the Baron Antoine de Chateaufort was announced, but in the course of a few weeks Miss Deacon calmly flitted the young nobleman and announced that henceforth she would live in Paris, where, she said:

"I can live my own life, have my own friends, and not be criticized by every English woman who owns a husband, a house, and a pair of eyes." She is now nearly forty years old.

government, which still is the government in Russia recognized by the United States.

Boris Bakmeteff, Kerensky's ambassador, has just returned from Paris, where he participated in the councils of the anti-Bolshevik leaders there. Fearing to prejudice his cause at the outset of the new Administration in Washington, Ambassador Bakmeteff declined to discuss Russian affairs today.

Bakmeteff and other officials of this organization here are almost completely in the dark concerning details of the outbreak. They are relying principally on press dispatches for news of Russia, and waiting for eventualities.

When the Russian council met in Paris it was not planned to inaugurate a serious anti-red movement for sometime yet, the leaders feeling that the time was not ripe. They are, however, frankly alarmed at the turn of events, and are following every move with intense interest.

## TROTSKY APPOINTED MILITARY DICTATOR

Soviet Chief Given Unlimited Powers to Check Revolt Menacing Bolshevik Rule.

(Continued from First Page.)

trograd Soviet has proposed peace negotiations to the Kronstadt insurgents. The insurgent leaders have refused. They said they were willing to receive a deputation so long as it was only 15 per cent Communist in personnel.

"Part of Kronstadt and Livoynov are being sent to another Helmsford dispatch to the Daily Express this afternoon. The garrison at Krasnaya Jagorka has joined the insurgents. The city of Petrograd and the forts on the outskirts have been under heavy bombardment. Trotsky and Kamenov have arrived at Petrograd with light artillery to reinforce the forts at Sestretsk, Livoynov, and Tarkov."

"The bombs were severe," said a third Helmsford dispatch to the Daily Express. "It began at 6 o'clock in the morning, with thirty-five shells dropping every minute. About 9 o'clock it weakened."

"There was intense fighting in the streets of Petrograd, during which machine guns were used. Bolshevik soldiers are manning the frontier between Russia and Finland, fearing assistance from Finnish 'whites.'"

## DOZEN NATIONS TO JOIN IN WAR AGAINST RUSSIA

PARIS, March 8.—More than half a dozen nations will join in a new anti-Bolshevik alliance, according to the Socialist newspaper, Humanite, today.

Rumania, said the newspaper, is buying war materials and is actively pushing preparations under direction of Marshal Petain.

Jugo-Slavia, Poland, and Hungary will join later on condition they be admitted to the "little entente." Hungary will send a strong detachment while the British will attack east of the Caspian sea.

The uprising against the red regime in Russia is the spontaneous outbreak of long-suffering people rather than an organized, inspired campaign against the Soviet, according to the view expressed here today by representatives of the former Kerensky



MISS GLADYS DEACON.

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## DON'T PAY A BIG PRICE FOR FOOD

The most expensive food is generally the poorest in real nutritive value. Shredded Wheat Biscuit is without doubt the cheapest food in the world today. It contains all the rich muscle-making elements in the whole wheat grain. The price was not pushed up on account of the war so we don't have to come down. Shredded Wheat contains more real nutriment than meat or eggs, and costs much less.

Two Biscuits served with hot milk make a warm, nourishing meal for the cold days. Delicious with sliced bananas, or other fruits.

in recent years one bit after another of evidence has come out tending to show that there is a light absorbing medium in space.

"As there appears to be a disposition on the part of the Irish republicans to make the conflict a fight to a finish, what do you think of Ireland's chances?"

"To all appearances there is no chance of a military success, but as to other lines of success opinions differ. My own view is that a continuation of the conflict will bring disaster to both countries."

"Do the Irish people want peace in their present temper?"

"In my opinion the Irish people are willing to have peace and friendship on the terms implied in the answer to the first question."

"Are there any grounds for the suggestion frequently appearing in English newspapers and other publications hostile to Ireland's demands that the Roman Catholic hierarchy would be repudiated by Catholic Ireland if it attempted at this moment to condemn Sinn Fein?"

"This is a question which cannot arise. As a body the bishops do not interfere in pure politics. They have already spoken on the moral aspects of the present conflict. They have condemned crime on both sides."

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For infants  
The most popular  
infant food